

PEACEABLE CHANGE, NO BLOODSHED!

This Was the Demand of
Americans in the
Transvaal.

Copy of the United States Con-
stitution Submitted to Pres-
ident Krueger.

The Journal Correspondent Cables
the True Condition of Affairs
in Johannesburg.

JUSTICE FOR THE PRISONERS.

Mr. Maneni, the Consular Agent, Is Using His
Utmost Efforts in Behalf of the Ameri-
can Citizens, in Compliance with
Secretary Olney's Instructions.

By Harold Bolce.

Johannesburg, Jan. 17.—I am en-
abled, by the courtesy of the Boer Gov-
ernment, to give you the first authentic
information obtainable about the case
of the American mining men now in
prison awaiting trial at Pretoria.

Mr. R. E. Brown, of Idaho, has been
appointed by the American colony to
consult with our Consul here and join
with him in reporting the true condi-
tion of affairs to the United States
Government.

It is sincerely hoped that the Secre-
tary of State will find some means of
extricating the Americans of the Rand
from the unpleasant position in which
he has placed them, and give these
prisoners, who are citizens of the
United States, a fair show when they
are brought to trial.

Mr. R. E. Brown has from the begin-
ning persistently opposed Cecil Rhodes
in his ambitions and the encroachment
of the British.

Taxation Without Representation.
The Reform Committee, composed
of men of many nationalities, was
formed to seek the reconstruction of
the Boer Government on the lines of a
truer democracy.

Their principal grievance was that
the Uitlanders were taxed without rep-
resentation. All petitions to the Volks-
raad had been ignored.

Fearing a disturbance, the commit-
tee armed 2,000 men.

Just before the outbreak the Ameri-
cans of Johannesburg held a mass
meeting to protest against the way in
which they were treated.

Among those present were John
Hays Hammond, R. E. Brown and V.
H. Clement.

Send Our Constitution to Krueger.

Mr. Brown and some of his coun-
trymen sent a copy of the Constitution
of the United States to President
Krueger.

They assured Krueger that the
Americans of the Transvaal heartily
sympathized with the Boers, but at the
same time they recognized that there
were certain evils in the Boer Govern-
ment that needed reform.

They wanted a peaceable change, but
no bloodshed.

This was the general sentiment of all
the Americans, but before the negotia-
tions could be completed Jameson had
for some inexplicable reason invaded
the Transvaal.

He had received instructions to come
only in case of Johannesburg being in
extreme peril.

His entry into the Transvaal was a
calamity to all.

J. H. Hammond's Troubles.

The troubles of John Hays Ham-
mond, the most prominent American
prisoner at Pretoria, were chiefly due
to his having made a conditional invita-
tion to Jameson to come to Johannes-
burg.

The conditions Jameson disregarded.
The Americans did not want war.
The British obeyed Sir Hercules Rob-
inson, Governor of Cape Colony, who
warned them not to assist Jameson.
Jameson surrendered and an armistice
was declared.

The Boer Government offered to ne-
gotiate amicably upon the surrender of
all arms.

The guns were given up by order of
the British High Commissioner.

Indictments Will Not Hold.

But wholesale arrests of Uitlanders

on the charge of high treason followed
almost immediately.

The legal authorities here do not be-
lieve that the indictments will hold.

The whole affair, so far as the Uit-
landers were concerned, was simply a
political demonstration.

Not a shot was fired by the Johannes-
burgers. There was not the slightest
disturbance in the city.

John Hays Hammond himself raised
the Transvaal flag, and all who joined
the movement swore allegiance to the
Boer Republic.

The Arrested Americans.

The Americans arrested are:
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, Califor-
nia.

V. H. CLEMENT, Idaho.

CURTIS, California.

BUTTERS, California.

KING, California.

LINGHAM, Washington.

All the cases are to be tried in the
High Court.

The present indications are that jus-
tice will be done to the prisoners.

Mr. Maneni, the American Consular
agent at Johannesburg, is using his ut-
most efforts in behalf of the American
citizens, in compliance with instruc-
tions from Secretary of State Olney.

Cecil Rhodes, who is now en route
for England, is generally believed to
have been the conspirator-in-chief. He
was trying to subjugate the Transvaal
to the South African Chartered Com-
pany.

FINE THEIR PUNISHMENT.

Believed in London that the Imprisoned
Uitlanders Will Be Mulcted in
\$10,000 Each.

By Julius Ralph.

London, Jan. 17.—The latest under-
standing here is that Krueger's captive Uit-
landers of the Reform Union are to be tried for
treason.

Under the law they could suffer confis-
cation of property in the Transvaal, but it
is thought that they will be mulcted in
\$10,000 each.

On the other hand, there is considerable
discussion as to what charge Dr. Jameson,
Sir John Willoughby and the five hundred
buccaneers will be tried upon when brought
to London. The accepted belief is they
will be charged with breach of the Foreign
Enlistment act of George III., amended
and made practically new in 1870.

The substance of the act is that if any
person within the limits of Her Majesty's
dominions, and without the license of Her
Majesty, fits out a naval or military expedi-
tion to proceed against the dominions of a
friendly State, such a person will be guilty
of an offence against the act, and is pun-
ishable by fine and imprisonment, or either,
at the discretion of the Court.

If imprisonment be awarded, it may be
with or without hard labor, and cannot ex-
ceed two years.

A clause that may operate against Cecil
Rhodes is as follows:

"Any person who aids, abets, counsels
or procures the commission of any offence
against the act is liable to be tried and
punished as the principal offender."

It is thought that the defence of James-
on and his buccaneers will be that he en-
tered the Boer territory not to make war
on the Boers, but in the belief that their
efforts were needed to rescue British sub-
jects who were in peril of their lives.

FACED DEATH FOR LOVE.

A Heroic Mother Rescued Her Children
from a Burning Building, and
Was Fatally Injured.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17.—Mrs. George
Spraggins, living near Little's Station,
while out milking yesterday evening,
looked toward the house and saw the
building in flames. Her two children,
aged two and four, were alone in the
house, and when she reached it the entire
building was burning.

Others had reached the scene in the
meantime, but men stood back when the
frantic mother begged them to save her
children. The cries of the little ones could
be plainly heard, but to enter the building
seemed certain death, and no one was
moved by her appeals to attempt the
rescue.

Suddenly throwing her apron over her
head, the agonized mother darted into the
house, reached the room in which she had
left the children and a moment later came
out with one under each arm, falling at
the feet of the crowd as she reached the
open air. She was terribly burned, her
hair being all singed off and the flesh of
her face and hands cooked to a crisp.
Both of the children were fatally burned,
and the mother's injuries are such that it
is not believed she can survive them.
It is not known how the fire started,
but it is supposed that the children ac-
cidentally set the house on fire during the
absence of the mother.

KELLY KNOCKED WARD OUT.

The Newark Lad Was Defeated in the
Twenty-fourth Round.

Baltimore, Jan. 17.—Sammy Kelly, of
New York, knocked out Jack Ward, of
Newark, N. J., in the twenty-fourth round.

Joe Gans defeated Joe Elliott in the
seventh round.

TO STAND BY THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Foreign Relations Committee
Orders a Report on the
Davis Resolution.

This Goes Even Further Than
the President's Message
to Congress.

It Declares That European Invasion
Is Dangerous to the Peace of
the United States.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE KEPT SECRET.

Though Some Opposition Was Made to
the Resolution, the Committee
Adopted It with Great Enthu-
siasm, and It Will Pass.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Senate Com-
mittee on Foreign Relations discussed for
two hours this morning the Monroe doc-
trine, and finally by vote ordered a report
on the resolution of Mr. Davis, of Minne-
sota, chairman of the sub-committee. Mr.
Turpie, at whose request the matter was
laid over until to-day, made an argument
against the affirmation by Congress of the
doctrine as a general principle. He be-
lieved it was sufficient for the doctrine to
be applied when the specific cases arose.
He favored its application to the pending
difficulty between Venezuela and Great
Britain, but thought that it should rest
there for the present.

Mr. Gray, of Delaware, was opposed to
any action whatever that had for its object
the affirmation of the doctrine by legis-
lative action. He believed the whole sub-
ject was one on which the executive de-
partment of the Government alone should
act, and that upon that branch of the Gov-
ernment and not Congress rested the re-
sponsibility of enforcing or not enforcing
the doctrine laid down by Monroe.

RESOLUTION AGREED TO.

Neither of these arguments had any
weight with the committee. They were
combated by Senators Sherman, Lodge,
Morgan and others. Mr. Mills, one of the
new members of the committee, an ardent
admirer of Jefferson, was one of the most
enthusiastic supporters of the affirmation
of the doctrine. The Davis resolution,
which was drawn along the lines of the
Lodge resolution, was agreed to after one
or two alterations in the verbiage had
been made. The committee also decided
by vote upon the motion of Mr. Sherman
that the action of the committee and the
text of the resolution should not be given
out until it was reported to the Senate
next Monday. Mr. Davis was requested
to give notice when he reported the resolu-
tion that he should call it up at the
earliest possible moment.

The resolution goes even further than did
the President in his message to Congress
on the Venezuelan question. It will, if
passed, commit the Congress to a policy
from which there can be no back down,
and there appears to be no doubt as to the
ultimate result on the resolution.

Omitting the two whereases, which sim-
ply form a prelude to the more serious ut-
terances of the resolution itself, it is said
that the resolution will be found, when the
text is made public, to re-affirm and con-
firm the Monroe doctrine and declare
that the United States will assert and
maintain it.

EQUIVALENT TO WAR.

It states specifically that this Govern-
ment will regard as an infringement of this
doctrine any attempt on the part of any
European power to acquire new or addi-
tional territory on this continent or the
islands adjacent thereto, as dangerous to
the safety and the peace of the United
States. The United States also denies the
right of any European power to acquire any
such territory, either by force, purchase,
cession, occupation, pledge, colonization
or protection, whether under unfounded
pretensions of right, under the guise of
boundary disputes of otherwise, and de-
clares unmistakably that any such attempt
will be regarded as a manifestation of an
unfriendly disposition, upon which this
Government cannot look with indifference.

MURDERED THEM BOTH.

Masked Robbers Hanged the Husband
and Brained the Wife, but Got No
Money for Their Crime.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17.—News of a hor-
rible double murder for robbery was re-
ceived to-day in a letter from Flynn's Llok,
Jackson County.

Five masked men entered the house of
Joseph Day, an old farmer, who lived near
that place, and demanded to know the
hiding place of the treasures which he was
reputed to have in the house. He refused
to tell, and after numerous threats had
been made, he was taken out and hanged
to a tree.

The murderers then began to force Mrs.
Day to tell the secret, and when she persist-
ently refused they beat her brutally out with
a club. They ransacked the house, but
failed to find the money. There have been
no arrests.

The days of cold and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
are at hand. Better buy a bottle.

NOT ARBITRATOR, BUT PEACEMAKER.

Pope Leo Cables to the Journal Through His Secretary, Cardinal
Rampolla, That He Has Tried to Bring
About a Pacific Accord.

TRANS-ATLANTIC

Form No. 2. Revid.
EUROPEAN OFFICES:
LONDON (Principal Office), 25 Royal Exchange
BUILDING, 15 Exchange Buildings.
MANCHESTER, 15 Broad Street, Corner Broad Street, Hay St.
BIRMINGHAM, 15 Broad Street, Corner Broad Street, Hay St.
BRISTOL, 15 Broad Street, Corner Broad Street, Hay St.
GLASGOW, 15 Broad Street, Corner Broad Street, Hay St.
HAMBURG, 15 Broad Street, Corner Broad Street, Hay St.
LIVERPOOL, 15 Broad Street, Corner Broad Street, Hay St.
PARIS, 15 Broad Street, Corner Broad Street, Hay St.
ST. LOUIS, 15 Broad Street, Corner Broad Street, Hay St.
WASHINGTON, 15 Broad Street, Corner Broad Street, Hay St.



CABLEGRAM.

AMERICAN OFFICES:
NEW YORK, 1 Broad St. (Overl. Bldg.).
STOCK EXCHANGE.
" 9 Beaver Street.
" 259 Broadway.
" 25 Spruce Street.
" 442 Broome Street.
" 1132 Broadway.
" "Herald" Building.
BOSTON, 112 State Street.
HARTFORD, 3 Central Row.

No. of Words, 991
The following CABLEGRAM received, "Via Commercial Cables," at 3 50 PM
subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to
From: Rome To: Monsieur
L. Editeur du
New York
Journal
Saint pere
inspirant au caractere
de sa mission
pacifique et se
rendant aux prieres
de
I En avait recues du
President de Venezuela des
le mois de Novembre 1894
lacha d intervenir aupres
du gouvernement anglais
pour
Amener a un accord pacifique avec
Venezuela d. au vous pouvez
comprendre quels sont les sentiments
de sa saintete par rapport aux
affaires dont il est question dans votre
telegramme
M. Card Rampolla

TRANSLATION.
The Holy Father, fully conscious of the character of his mission as peacemaker, and responding
to the entreaties which he has received since the month of December, 1894, has endeavored to inter-
cede with the English Government to bring about a pacific accord with Venezuela.
From this you can understand what are the sentiments of His Holiness with respect to the mat-
ter which is inquired about in your telegram.
M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

THE POPE UNABLE TO ARBITRATE.

Impossible for Him to Medi-
ate Between This Coun-
try and England.

Satoli Has No Diplomatic
Status Whatever in the
United States.

Can Be Recognized by the Govern-
ment Only as a Private
Individual.

FAVA IS ITALY'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The Cardinal Could Approach the State
Department Through King Humbert's
Minister, but Friction Between Vati-
can and Quirinal Is Too Great.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In regard to the
willingness of the Pope to mediate between
the United States and England for an
amicable settlement of the Venezuelan con-
troversy, no secret is made at the State
Department that no such offer could be ac-
cepted if formally made.

Cardinal Satoli, who is mentioned as the
medium through which the offer of the
Pope is to come, has no diplomatic status
whatever in this country. He is the im-
mediate representative of the Pope and the
Catholic Church, but is not and could not

be recognized by this Government as hold-
ing any authority to treat with it, save as
a private individual.

Baron Fava is the accredited diplomatic
representative of Italy in the United
States, and should Cardinal Satoli, as
the delegate of the Pope, desire to tender
the good offices of the Holy Father as a
peacemaker, he would first have to ap-
proach the department through Baron
Fava.

While the officials of the Adminis-
tration fully appreciate the motive of the
Pope in desiring to avert serious distur-
bance, they cannot give him even the ap-
pearance of recognition. The friction be-
tween the Italian Government and His
Holiness is such that this Government has
to be extremely cautious in any matter in-
volving the simplest question of courtesy
toward the Papal Legate.

As a guest and as a Cardinal of the
Church of Rome, Satoli personally holds a
very high place in the esteem of the Ad-
ministration and of the Diplomatic Corps,
but the Government officials realize that
they must draw the line distinctly between
personal and diplomatic station.

The Chronicle's Story Unfounded.
Washington, Jan. 17.—According to the
best information here the dispatch from
Rome to the London Chronicle, stating that
the Pope, through Cardinal Satoli, had
made a semi-official offer to President Cleve-
land to act as arbitrator between Great
Britain and the United States, has no founda-
tion in fact.

Cardinal Satoli has no diplomatic stand-
ing in the United States. He has high ec-
clesiastical duties as Apostolic Delegate,
but no secular functions.
The State Department could not receive
him in any diplomatic capacity without
breaking off relations with Baron Fava,
the Italian Ambassador.
A second point of obvious weakness in

the story lies in the assumption that there
is something to arbitrate upon between
the United States and Great Britain,
whereas the contention is between Great
Britain and Venezuela.

The whole story is one of those which
might be important if true, but it is not
true.

RICH MURDERER'S PLEA.

Dr. Duestrow's Defence Is Insanity, Alco-
holic and Epileptic from Heredi-
tary Influences.

Union, Mo., Jan. 7.—The prosecution in
the trial of Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the
millionaire double murderer, closed its
case to-day. The last witness for the State
was Police Sergeant Gregory, of St. Louis.
His testimony dealt with his interview
with Duestrow in the station on the night
of the crime, when the defendant offered
him an absurd explanation of the shooting,
declaring that he had thrown his pistol up
the steps to his wife and that it had gone
off in some unexplainable way.

He told of the ride to the four courts in
the patrol wagon, when Duestrow wanted
to get out on bond. The tendency of his
testimony was to show that Duestrow
acted like others laboring under great ex-
citement.

Ex-Governor Johnson, who consumed
the greater part of the day in his opening
statement for the defence, advanced the
plea of insanity, alcoholic and epileptic,
the result of hereditary influences, which
developed after the crime into paranoia.
The first testimony produced by the de-
fence was the deposition of Christian Wen-
zel, Arthur Duestrow's grandfather. It
dealt with the drinking habits of Dues-
trow's father and mother. The father
drank a great deal, as did the mother after
her marriage.
This was followed by that of Mrs. Kjel-
back, of Waterloo, Ill., who formerly lived
with Louis Duestrow's family as nurse and
cook. She swore Mrs. Duestrow was a
drunkard.
William Fenechorn's deposition was also
read. He testified to Duestrow's having
bought \$20 worth of toys at his place on
Fourth street in St. Louis on Christmas,
1893, and \$9 on February 12, 1894.

FLYING SQUADRON CAUSES A CRISIS.

The Venezuela Commission
Suddenly Called to
Meet To-day.

England's Fleet Closely Watched.
Tardy Tactics Irritate
Cleveland.

Rumored That the British Admiralty
Has Given Orders to Sail
for the Bermudas.

A NAVAL OFFICER ON HIS SITUATION.

Admiral Bunce's Fleet Was Kept at Hamp-
ton Roads Owing to the Significance
of the Fitting Out of Two
Squadrons by England.

Washington, Jan. 17, 1896.

The utmost gravity attaches to the
report issued this evening that a spe-
cial meeting of the Venezuelan Com-
mission has been called for to-morrow
morning.

It is understood that the Commis-
sion would not meet for ten days, or
until its new quarters had been pre-
pared. This call would indicate that
some unusual crisis had arisen, ne-
cessitating a show of industry on the
part of the five members of this im-
portant body.

It is intimated to-night that the ac-
tion was taken at the imperative de-
mand of President Cleveland, who has
at last realized that this country had
been lulled into a false sense of secu-
rity by the dispatches of a hired agent
of England who was sent here to
sound public sentiment and to flatter
the American people with dispatches
printed in one of the London papers.

The five members of the Venezuelan
Commission have been dawdling over
their work and have spent two weeks
in a vain attempt to select their sec-
retary.

President Cleveland is indignant and
irritated at the procrastination of these
men, from whom so much was ex-
pected. He admonished them indirect-
ly last Monday, having special infor-
mation as to the gravity of the impend-
ing British Admiralty action. The
message is said to have contained a
reference to the Trojan horse that de-
ceived the people of Priam to such a
degree that they drew its huge carcass
inside the walls of their city and ren-
dered destruction inevitable. This
classic reference by Mr. Bayard im-
mensely impressed the President and
special agents of this Government
have been watching every movement
of the squadron at Portsmouth; and
the Navy Department has been re-
ceiving hourly telegrams regarding its
intentions.

Senator Cullom, a member of the
Committee on Foreign Relations, was
seen to-night and declared unequivoc-
ally that within the last twelve hours
the Venezuelan situation had assumed
a new gravity, and that it now looked
as if the United States was to be am-
bushed.

He predicted that the Committee on
Foreign Relations would be called to-
gether early in the week, and both
houses of Congress will make an ef-
fort to find out the true intentions of
the English Government.

Squadron Going to the Bermudas.

London, Jan. 17.—The Central News cir-
culates a report, which it says is unofficial,
that the British flying squadron, just put
into commission, is destined for the Ber-
mudas. This report cannot now be con-
firmed.

Though the Admiralty refuses to either
confirm or deny the statement, it can be
stated on the authority of officers attached
to the squadron that they believe that if
they do not go to Bermuda they will go to
some point in the West Indies.

They do not know the nature of the service
they are going on, but in view of the dis-
pute with Venezuela, the fact of the dis-
patching of the squadron to the West
Indies causes some anxiety.

City Hall Commissioners Acquitted.
The City Hall Commissioners of Jersey
City were acquitted at midnight last night.
There is still pending an indictment for
conspiracy, but it is not likely that the
Commissioners will now be tried on this
charge.